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*Increase in the percentage of rats infected with plague.*MANILA, P. I., *January 6, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 4 cases of plague with 4 deaths (all Filipinos) and 1 case of smallpox occurred in Manila during the two weeks ended December 28, 1901. All the plague cases occurred during the latter week embraced by this report.

I will also respectfully state that the number of rats affected with plague has increased and now amounts to 5 per cent of all such animals caught and examined. These plague rats are found in all sections of the city, in the best residence portions as well as in the crowded districts. In fact, the smallest number of affected rats are found in the section in which most of the plague cases occurred during the last epidemic, the greatest number being found on the outskirts of these districts.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,**Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SCOTLAND.

*Reports from Glasgow—Smallpox increasing.*GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *January 27, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the health of this city and Scotland in general remains satisfactory. There has been a slight increase in number of smallpox cases during the week, and there are now 55 under treatment. A few cases have also occurred in neighboring towns. In England for the week ended January 18 there were 59 deaths from smallpox, and of these, 55 occurred in London, 3 in Tottenham, and 1 in Hernsey. There are considerably more than 800 cases of smallpox under treatment in London at the present time, but the number of new cases seems to be falling off somewhat.

The report of plague from South Africa shows that for the week ended January 11 there was 1 case at Port Elizabeth and 2 cases at Mossell Bay. In Mauritius for the week ended January 16 there were 27 cases, with 21 deaths.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *February 4, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the past week the health of Glasgow and Scotland in general remains about the same. Cases of smallpox continue to occur and during the week there have been 2 deaths from that disease. Smallpox in London has increased considerably during the week, as many as 80 cases having been reported in one day, and there are now more than 1,000 cases in hospital. For the week ended January 25, there were 38 deaths from that disease in England, and of these, 34 were in London and the others in neighboring

towns. I inclose a table that has just been issued showing the condition as regards vaccination of those who have died from smallpox from the beginning of the present epidemic up to January 11.

As regards plague there is no news from South Africa, but in Mauritius for the week ended January 23, there were 14 cases and 7 deaths, and for the week ended January 30, there were 12 cases and 9 deaths. In Egypt, for the week ended January 19, there were 17 cases and 14 deaths and for the past week there are reported 14 cases and 10 deaths, chiefly at Tanta. Since April 7 last, there has been a total of 278 cases and 163 deaths.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SWEDEN.

Tuberculosis in Gothenburg.

GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN, *January 27, 1902.*

SIR: The tuberculosis question has for some time past received considerable attention in Sweden, and in 1897, the twenty-fifth anniversary of King Oscar's ascension to the throne, money was subscribed from all parts of the country to a fund to be used for building of State sanatoriums for consumptives. The boards of health in the country have also been more active in order to prevent further spreading of this disease; and many persons have proposed stricter regulations as to disinfection of dwellings and articles of clothing left by deceased consumptives. This is considered necessary because the largest number of consumptives are poor and often obliged to live in the same room with the rest of the family, and their clothing may finally be sold at public auction.

The city of Gothenburg is to a considerable extent built on ground formed by mud deposition of the Göta River, and, the climate being damp, diseases of the respiratory organs are very common here. Macadamized streets are also used here to a great extent, and as they, in spite of frequent sprinklings, are very dusty in dry weather, it is claimed that they also tend to develop such diseases. The problem to prevent spreading of tuberculosis and if possible to cure persons suffering from consumption in the first stages is therefore considered to be perhaps the most important question in Gothenburg. The chief city physician has made an investigation in this matter, and he estimates the number of consumptives in Gothenburg to be at least 1,700, and states that each year 350 of the city inhabitants die from tuberculosis. For certain reasons, other persons, as well as the press, consider these figures too low, holding that 2,000 and 400, respectively, would be about correct figures, scrofulous children not counted. Thus, in this city of 131,000 inhabitants, nearly 1 person out of every 60 suffers from tuberculosis, and more than every fifth death is caused by this dangerous disease. The city sanitary statistics for the year 1901 state that the deaths from tuberculosis that year numbered 454, whereof 352 were from pulmonary consumption, 80 from tubercular inflammation of the brain, and 22 from tuberculosis in other parts of the body. Total deaths from all causes, 1,896. The city council is therefore now work-